#### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:10-Way Down East.
AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Faust. RIJOU S:15 Sister Mary.

CASINO S:15 The Singing Girl.

CASINO S:15 The Singing Girl.

CRITERION THEATRE S:15 Barbara Frietchie.

DALY'S THEATRE S The Maneuvers of Jane.

EDEN MUSEE 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Waxworks.

Grand Concert and Chematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE S Becky Sharp.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE S The Dairy

Farm. Farm.
GARDEN THEATRE—7:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE—8. Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8. Why Smith Left Home.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Rogers Brothers

Wall Street
HERALD OPERA HOUSE S More Than Queen,
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE S 15 A Greek Slave,
IRVING FLACE THEATRE—S Die Herren Soehne. KEITH'S-Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:20-The Elder Miss Biossom.

BIAL'S-8:15-Around New-York.

LYCELM THEATRE-8:15-Miss Hobbs.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Make Way for the

Ladies.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-8-The Lottery of Love.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8-Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
WALLACK'S—8:30—A Rich Man's Son.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A strong column of British troops is moving to the relief of Ladysmith; General Buller reports that all is going on well throughout Natal; a report that General Methuen has captured Honey Nest Kloof and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition is discredited in London; further details of the battle of Gras Pan were received. — The Filipinos evacuated the fortified town of Mangatarem in great haste, leaving American and Spanish prisoners behind; General Otis reports the seizure of guns and large quantities of ammunition. — Several arrests of Mussulmans have been made on the charge of being engaged in a plot to assassinate the Suitan with dynamite bombs. — Rumors that a force of a thousand armed Cuban insurgents has taken to the woods in Pinar del Rio Province to start an uprising are positively denied by the American authorities.

DOMESTIC.—The President and members of

DOMESTIC .- The President and members the Cabinet have cancelled all their social en-gagements for the present, and will observe a period of mourning for the death of Vice-Presiperiod of mourning for the death of Vice-President Hobart. — The annual report of the Controller of the Currency was made public. — Contracts for six 3,500 ton cruisers were awarded by the Navy Department. — This Government has disapproved the Samoan agreement reached by Great Britain and Germany, and at the request of those Powers has submitted the draft of a new treaty. — Governor Roosevelt announced that he would appoint Ansley Wilcox, of Buffalo, to hear the ernor Roosevelt announced that he would appoint Ansley Wilcox, of Buffalo, to hear the charges made against District Attorney Gardiner. — Charles Coghian, the actor and dramatic author, died at Galveston from acute gastritis. — A remarkable record was made by the new battleship Kentucky in her run under natural draught from Beston to Hampton Roads, exceeding the speed of any other warship in the Navy. — The special commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt to formulate a measure to unify the school system of the State met at Albany.

fully using a banker's sign. Committee resumed its sessions and heard testimony regarding the Health Department. Dis-trict Attorney Gardiner, instead of obeying the committee's subpœna to appear and testify, sent

a long written tirade against the committee.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: 1 grees; lowest, 37; average, 41%. Highest, 46 de-

## THE COMING CENSUS.

There is the best of reason for the strong desire which finds expression in many quarters that the coming census of the United States should be accurate, impartial and as complete in detail as possible. The mere fact that it will fix the status of the Nation at the end of a century gives it peculiar interest. Nor is its completeness desired mainly as a satisfaction of necessary to govern expansion or restriction of development with the aid of definite knowledge as to the growth of the country and its requirements. Men are beginning to learn that there can be no durable prosperity without Naknowledge, or without providing it for the

department of industry. in some respects defective. The population of this | bers of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 city was not correctly recorded, and though it and took an active part in all its proceedings is mere foolishness to attribute to partisan relating to educational matters, including this the supreme qualities of sense and justice. motives either the original errors or the refusal to make a revision for which there was leagues, without exception, also possess unusual China is or is not a sovereign Power. If she is no legal authority or provision, it happened well | qualifications for the task assigned to them. It | not, then all the rest are guilty of great folly in for the country that partisan feeling did lead is desirable that they should reach a wise con- treating her as one, as they do in many respects. to the accumulation of much evidence showing clusion and be able to present it to the Legisapproximately the extent of the error. But lature in such a manner as to secure its emthere were others. It was not in New-York | bodiment in law, alone that deficiencies in the law and its ad-

supposed. fairly trustworthy account of the National re- tendency of the dual system of school control is quirements, not so much as to currency, but as to toward worse evils than it has thus far proprincipal products or imports. Only silver luna- duced. Only last winter, for example, the Legistics suppose that the volume of currency per lature avoided by a somewhat narrow margin capita is a matter of vital consequence; other the mistake of giving to the Department of contrary, we may as well frankly recognize that that we have actually makes payments now at risks of capital have to be based in part upon information as to the Nation's demand per capita, its increase and the increase of popula-

for the management of a great work, such as the one intrusted to him. It may be hoped that he will not allow the funds at his command to be injudiciously diverted to objects of relatively smaller importance, but will insist, first and mainly, on accuracy and trustworthiness in his record of population and of industrial work, even if some purely professional or scientific inquiry be neglected. It is of small consequence exactly how many persons happen to be born with defects, or are incarcerated for this or that offence in a particular year, but of the utmost importance to arrive at an accurate basis for representation and intelligent guidance for the industries of the Nation.

WORK FOR MR. MOSS.

Mr. Moss has begun work again with the Mazet Committee, but it is difficult to understand the patience with which he continues to bear the responsibility for an investigation which he cannot make thorough, or from which he has to let himself be "called off" every time it approaches too near the operations of the committee's friends. His unwillingness to assert his independence and unswerving devotion to thoroughness without fear or favor before election can be understood if not commended. He naturally did not wish to force an issue which might put the committee in an even more unfortunate light before the people than it was. He preferred to get what he could which would be useful for reform legislation and secure a Republican Legislature, instead of out even at the risk of scaring some Republicans to protect themselves to the possible injury of the party. Now, however, all reason for such caution is passed. Mr. Moss is assured of a Republican Legislature. The organization is fully committed to reforms in this city, and cannot possibly fail to consider his revelations and seek remedies for the evils he has exposed. He has a free hand, and it is his duty to himself, to his professions of impartiality, to thrust his probe into the bipartisan combinations for harmonious work at Albany and in New-York which he knows are responsible for some of the greatest evils of our city government.

Mr. Moss started to expose the telephone monopoly. Why did he stop? He knows that Mr. Platt has for years protected it at Albauy. He knows how to find the proofs of Mr. Platt's activity in that direction. He knows how Mr. Lauterbach looks after the interests of the telephone people, who are so carefully secured in practically exclusive possession of the confind out how much "political contribution" it "square" every power which might enable the people to secure telephone competition or low rates without competition. Why did Mr. Moss

o suddenly steer away from this subject? Mr. Moss is no stranger to the Blackwell's nature pretty clearly last summer. Unfortunately he did not show who would benefit if it went through. It is about time that he took it up again and showed us all the steps taken to obtain a gift from the Legislature in Albany and sell it to Tammany in New-York. He also one day in the examination touched on a most savory enterprise to turn the waters of Newtown Creek into Flushing Bay. We don't remember if any of the committee scowled at that chance stroke, but nothing has been heard of it

It is also about time for Mr. Moss to end Mr. Lauterbach's and Mr. Dutcher's playing with the committee. They have defied it quite as outrageously as Mr. Croker ever did. Early in the investigation Mr. Moss promised the pub-Several attachments against the property of the fugitive William F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate were obtained. John G. Agnew, manager of the Washington Syndicate, was arrested for unlawit will remain unless Mr. Moss carries the in- no more progress. vestigation further. Mr. Platt's anxiety not to open the door, as if afraid the creature might find itself at home inside, is even more suspicious than the evidence which points to him as a proper subject of inquiry.

Why does not Mr. Moss take up these subjects where he left them off? What is to preis afraid of Mr. Platt. Much less that he decurlosity or National pride. The Nation is garded him as an honest and courageous man,

## EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION.

The special commission appointed by Govtional legislation which is based upon such | convocation to consider the subject of public formation on points of much importance than is | case before them and with the animated discusnow be useful to discuss, the census of 1890 was | Mr. Holls and ex-Senator McMillan were memparticular question of unification, and their col-

ministration worked mischief. This census of the Constitutional Convention did not settle the treaties with, to request concessions from, and 1890 followed another, in which there were un- question in accordance with the convictions of doubtedly errors in some Southern States. A its most competent advisers by providing that toward, she should be enough of one to be enthoroughly accurate census, if it could be had, the Superintendent of Public Instruction should would probably bring to Americans some sur- be appointed by the Board of Regents. The prises, and not all of them so gratifying as the view adopted by the convention, that, the State assurance that the population has been for ten | University having been formally recognized in years and is now rather larger than has been | the Constitution, all else could safely be left to the Legislature, has not been sustained by the It has become especially important to get a experience of the last five years. The constant people know that its facility and rapidity of Public Instruction, with a new name and a more | China has grounds-real or imaginary-of commovement are far more important. The money expensive establishment, virtually complete jurisdiction over the high schools and academies the rate of over \$4 daily for every inhabitant, of the State, which owe their existence and debut in 1894 it was able to do only half as much | velopment to the Board of Regents; and there work, because paralyzed by panic. A little in- appeared, furthermore, at one time to be actual crease or decrease in the volume of currency danger that the much worse blunder would be is insignificant in comparison with such changes | committed of reorganizing the Board of Regents in efficiency. But in all the great manufact- on an avowed political basis. Until the question it does want is the same rights and privileges on uring branches and in agriculture calculations has been settled, and settled in the right way, running into the future and requiring large there is reason to expect that similar risks will

be encountered, and not always escaped. There can be no doubt, we think, that there is a strong preponderance of instructed opinion The growers of wheat and cotton, wool in favor of unifying the school system by inand some other farm products have been forced trusting the appointment of the Superintendent to consider the same questions most seriously. of Public Instruction to the Regents. That is The next ought to be as perfect a census as the rational and logical way of accomplishing seize a door or a room of our Chinese neighbor's the Nation can procure. It would be a mistake | the object which all men consider desirable, and | house. We only want that we shall be admitted

to run any risk of impairing its accuracy in any it seems to be the only sure way of permanently important respect by failing to provide money protecting the educational interests of the State enough and men enough. The director is one against political manipulation. That was a rewho has been tried in executive work of high markable piece of testimony which Superintendresponsibility, and has shown in private affairs ent Skinner himself offered last summer in an as well as in public station the qualities needed address at Utica, when he said: "I have seen "superintendents stand up and resist political pressure, which never yet appeared at the door "of the Regents of the University." The tribute has been well deserved, but its chief value just at this time lies in its frank acknowledgment on the authority of a competent observer that political pressure is never applied to the Regents, the obvious reason being that everybody knows that such pressure, however strong, would be unavailing. The Board is so constituted as naturally to promote that condition of disinterested independence, and no fact is better attested by experience than the unbroken maintenance of

that condition. If the special commission now sitting adopts this simple measure of unification it will, we ble. And it may well be believed that it would are persuaded, find its work hearti'y approved by intelligent public opinion. And it may not be amiss to suggest that there would be considerable danger in attempting to do much more than this. Additional propositions, bringing possible changes in the constitution of the Board of Regents under discussion, would be likely to produce controversy and division, and might result in defeating the essential object concerning which there is now so great a degree of unanimity.

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" AGAIN. It is made known that not a few people in Cuba object to United States principles and practices of sanitation. They have lived hitherto in filth and they want to continue therein. They do not like improved sewers and sanitary pushing straight along the path he had marked plumbing. Lime is detestable to their sight and carbolic acid to their sense of smell. Water devoid of microbes is flat, stale and unpalatable, and houses denuded of dirt seem to them positively indecent in their nakedness. Wherefore they refuse to give their consent to the sanitary government that is being imposed upon them. They prefer the old way, with yellow fever, typhoid and all the rest. Just so, it will be remembered, the people of Bombay and other Indian cities refused their consent to the sanitary measures which the British Government employed for the extirpation of the plague, and they even rose in open and violent revolt against the tyranny that would save them from pestilence without their consent. If we are not mistaken, right here in our own city the health officers have now and then had to run counter to the will of some of the people in the enforcement of sanitary laws.

What, then, becomes of the fine doctrine of the "consent of the governed"? Was it not flagrantly violated in Bombay, and are not our duits by Tammany. And perhaps he could administrators shamefully defying it in Cuba? Should we not come away and leave the people costs some people in the telephone business to to filth and fever? Oh, no, men say; because we are not merely saving those people from sickness against their will, but we are preventing the propagation of pestilences which would spread elsewhither and attack other people, so that these people are being coerced for Island Bridge scheme. In fact, he revealed its the general good. Very true. But is it not equally legitimate to impose other than sanitary laws upon people without their consent, for the protection of others who would be in peril from their lawlessness? For example, here are some islanders who from time immemorial have had the genial habit of killing and eating all who were cast or landed upon their coasts. Is it not fitting to impose upon them, even without their consent, an anti-cannibalistic law for the protection of navigators and travellers? Or here are others, who practise piracy and want to keep on doing it. Shall we not enforce upon them a law against piracy, even without their consent, for the protection of commerce?

Wherever the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" comes into conflict with that other doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest believe him a pertinent witness. He was not at of the survival of the fittest hard on the unfit. that time, and The Tribune upheld Mr. Moss It is an inexorable law of progress that the in refusing to call him. For a long time now, worse shall give place to the better, that darkhowever, he has been a pertinent witness, and | ness shall give place to light. The moment that Mr. Moss will not deny it. Ramapo has been law is suspended progress ceases. And we have traced to his door. Possibly the foundling is got either too far or not far erough in the hisunjustly placed there, but there it is and there | tory of the world to decree that there shall be

## CHINESE VIEWS OF CHINA.

The observations of the Chinese Minister at Washington upon the attitude and conduct of the Powers toward his country are, from one point of view, delightfully humorous. His revent? We are not prepared to believe that he | minder that China is a sovereign Power and his suggestion that she is entitled to have something sires to protect any wrongdoing. We have re- to say about the disposition of her own territory are tinged with a delicate irony worthy of Li reaching, and in various great industries suc- and we desire to warn him against giving the Hung Chang at his best. At the same time cessively has reached, the point at which it is people of this city grounds for any other belief. his expressions are tinged with irresistible pathos. For it is only too well known that China has not the ability to enforce that reminder and that suggestion, just and pertinent as they are, and it seems probable that the Powers, or some ernor Roosevelt at the request of the University of them, are not minded to pay any more than a sort of academic heed to them. The parable of school administration and advise the Legislature | the house raided by neighbors is an apt one, guidance of the most sagacious men in each as to the best means of unifying the present and, unfortunately for China, it is at this modual system of control is composed of men ment being realized. The neighbors have act-Students are well aware that there has been who are not only able and intelligent but ually taken possession of doors and rooms, and available for ten years past less accurate in- already familiar with the main facts of the are without concealment planning further seizures, and the man of the house does not show desirable. Owing to causes which it would not sion which has been going on for a long time. himself able either to expel them or to prevent

their further aggressions. Above their humor and their pathos, however, the utterances of the Chinese Minister possess There can be no room for doubt of that. Either If she is, then they are guilty of gross unfriendliness and injustice in treating her as though she were not, as they also do in many respects. It has always seemed to us unfortunate that If she is enough of a sovereign Power to make to exercise diplomatic and court ceremonials titled to ordinary consideration in the disposition and control of her own lands. If she is sovereign at Peking, she should be sovereign on the seacoast from Corea to Tonquin. It is anomalous, and little short of self-stultifying, to send at the same moment diplomats to Peking

and soldiers to the coast. Now, we are not inclined to say that "Codlin's the friend, not Short," and that the United. States is the only original and authentic Codlin and all the rest of the world is Short. On the plaint against this country, as well as against the rest of them, though they are not the same grounds. But at least in this matter of it tegrity of the empire the United States is blameless, and its policy is not open to the Minister's reproach. This country has not sought and does not desire a single rood of Chinese soil. What all Chinese soil that all other nations enjoy. To that it reckons itself entitled, because it has always been as friendly to China as any other nation has, because it surpasses all other nations save one or two in the volume and value of its commerce with China, and because the good fellowship of nations requires in such matters equal rights for all. We do not want to

through any door that others may pass through

and into any room which they may enter. It is worthy of note that every Power that is seriously interested in China has now made this same profession. Great Britain has long and repentedly done so. Russia has declared Talien-Wan an open port and proclaimed her adherence to the policy of the open door. Germany has done the same at Kino-Chau. And France, through the eloquent lips of her Foreign Minister, last week did the same, amid the applause of her legislative representatives. Are those Powers in earnest? Do they mean what they say? Courtesy forbids us to doubt it. Then, if so, there should be little difficulty in their putting their agreement into tangible form, and in making it a basis for all further operations in China. We cannot find in the Chinese Minister's speech any intimation that such policy on the part of the Powers would be offensive to China. On the contrary, it would certainly be acceptabe for the interest of all concerned.

The "Gutter Gazettes" of Paris are magnified into undeserved prominence by the notice that is being taken of their lampoons upon Queen Victoria. Insulters of women are not representatives of either the French press or the French people.

At the moment of our going to press Aguinaido is still running.

Russia keeps on building railroads and ordering American cars and engines for them with admirable enterprise.

There is a movement in New-Jersey toward having the \$1,000,000 surplus in the Treasury used for the benefit of the schools. What disgust that must arouse in the average ring politician's mind!

It is reported that recruiting for service in the Transvaal army is being vigorously conducted in various parts of the United States. Those who are doing it probably think that a little thing like the neutrality law ought not to stand in the way of their taking a whack at the British Lion. In case they dodge the United States authorites, however, it will be interesting to see how they get to the scene of conflict.

No wonder Major Gardiner has no time to answer subpornas. Judge McMahon yesterday was complaining that he was behind with his work as a "constitutional officer," and, of course, that is his first duty.

The Merchants' Association has undertaken a work of great utility in the investigation into the Ramapo matter, and is entitled to public support and encouragement. Such an enterprise cannot be carried on without money. Citizens give liberally to political organizations, which in this case have conspired to place their government in such hands that the Merchants' Association must be turned to for the protection of property rights. It may justly appeal to citizens to deal with it as liberally for their own benefit as they did to the Croker and Platt organizations in 1897 to their own hurt.

Mr. Croker sails for England to-day; so that after the German Emperor goes home the "tight little island" will not lack a royal visitor.

We notice that a member of Assembly is not ashamed to confess that he invested in the "Franklin Syndicate," knowing that it could not last very long, but believing it would keep going long enough for him to get his money out. And it did. He was handsomely rewarded for his faith and somebody else was corresponding-

ly fleeced. Washington is infested by a mysterious rounder who makes a specialty of slashing women's dresses at theatres, the pleasure of the exercise being apparently the only reward he is in search of. At the same time Newark is pervaded by an equally obscure and fugitive figure known as "Jack the Hugger," who pounces upon women in the streets, embraces them swiftly, and darts away before he can be ared. There is no clew to the Washington depredator, but Newark's hugging fiend is now surmised to be a half witted girl who dresses like a man. The discovery lessens the dread of casual street embraces to which the Newark woman has for some time been exposed, but the peril of them will not be entirely abated until the half witted operator in these uninvited pressures is caught and bound over to keep the peace.

## PERSONAL.

It is reported in Wisconsin that Governor Edward Scoffeld will remove to Idaho at the expiration of his term of office, and there engage in the lumber business.

Louis S. Cohn, the new Lord Mayor of Liverp is the second Jew who has held that office. Charles Mozles, a banker, was elected Lord Mayor thirtysix years ago. The new Mayor was born at Sidney in 1846, and went to Liverpool in 1864, where he has been an important figure in the business community for many years. He is a strict Sabba-tarian, and in accepting office made the announce-ment that he would make no engagements for Fri-day evenings or Saturdays.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "The late John F. Maginness, the historian of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, who died at Williamsport recently, was a most patient, persevering laborer. When he retired from editorial work on his paper he devoted his entire time to historical research. In one of his volumes he recounts a most remarkable coincidence. On the very day that the Declaration of Independence was promulgated and old Liberty Bell proclaimed the joyful news in Philadelphia a little band of Scotch-Irish settlers, without any knowledge, of course, of what was occurring elsewhere, assembled at a certain place on the banks of Pine Creek, about four-teen miles above where now stands the city of Williamsport, and declared themselves free from the yoke of British rule. The spot where this event occurred should be properly marked."

General Grobler, of the Orange Free State, grain grower, an ostrich farmer, a stock raiser and a diamond mine owner. Though only thirty-six years old, he has for some time been an influ-ential member of the Volkraad, representing Phil-

An heroic bronze statue of "Grief" has been placed upon the grave, at North Easton, of the late Oliver Ames, thirty-fifth Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution. It is the work of Robert Kraus, of Boston, who made the Crispus Attucks monument on the Common and a bust of Paul Revere, modelled after Gilbert Stuart's paint-

## THE GOING OF THE BATTERY.

BY THOMAS HARDY. From The London Graphic.

[November 2, 1869, Late at night, in rain and in dark-ness, the 75d Battery, R. F. A., left Dorchester Bar-racks for the war in South Africa, marching on foot to the railway station, where their guns were already en-trained.] WIVES VOICES:

Rain came down drenchingly; but we unblenchrudged on beside them through mirk and through

mire,
They stepping steadily—only too readily!—
Scarce as if stepping brought parting time nigher.

Great guns were gleaming there-living things seem-Ing there—
Cloaked in their tarcloths, upnosed to the night;
Wheels wet and yellow from axie to felloe,
Throats blank of sound, but prophetic to sight.

Lamplight all drearily blinking and blearily
Lit our pale faces outstretched for one kiss,
While we stood prest to them, with a last quest to

Not to court perils that honor could miss.

Some one said, "Nevermore will they come! Evermore
Are they now lost to us!" Oh, it was wrong!
Howsoe'er hard their ways, some Hand will guard
their ways.

Bear them through safely—in brief time or long.

Yat-voices haunting us, daunting us, taunting us, Hint in the night time, when life beats are low, Other and graver things. . . . Hold we to braver things— Wait we-in trust-what Time's fulness shall show.

MR. GRAU'S CHICAGO MISTAKE.

HE WENT THERE WITHOUT FIRST GETTING A CHARACTER FROM NEW-YORK.

Maurice Grau has arisen and has smote Chicago hip and thigh. He does not believe that three weeks of grand opera in that city will bring in more than \$100,000, and he does not see why he should go so far to get so little. He says that the public is hard to please anyway. In New-York, he says, people complain because he brings his company to town after it is already tired with singing in Chicago and elsewhere, and in Chicago people say that he merely brings the company there for rehearsals. He may be right about Chicago, and he probably is, but he is wrong about New-His own statement that New-York has already subscribed \$400,000 for the opera this year proves that. Does he mean that New-York is paying \$40,000, and is ready to pay more, for an opera company which it understands to be jaded? To be sure, any opera company might be excused for a little weariness and a good deal of smoke in its throat after three weeks in Chicago, but New-York s not thinking of that. Mr. Grau is missing the whole purport of the

situation. Chicago, he says, has failed to pay for its opera three times running. True. The first time the company went there crippled. There was enough of it left to please New-York if it had stayed, because New-York is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, musical cities in the world, and it likes things and accepts them because they ar good; while Chicago, having no judgment of its own, likes them because they are celebrated, or, in other words, because New-York has already liked them. And so, when the company went there without two of the prime donne who had figured in it in New-York, the Chicago people, not knowing that the performances were still above reproach or suspicion, simply collated the casts with the New-York casts and said: "They are not the same therefore this New-York company is swindling us we will have none of it." The second year the wave of prosperity had not quite yet flowed back after the undertow that the war gave it, and although New-York was big enough to stand up and pay for its opera, in spite of the slight hardness of the times, Chicago was not. Chicago is a small town and cannot buffet the shocks which leave New-York unshaken, and Mr. Grau ought to recog-In New-York a fine operatic performance means

a fine opera finely sung, acted and set; in Chicago it means a celebrated prima donna. That was what it meant in New-York twenty years ago. It is the timidity of the Chicago people that keeps their contributions to Mr. Grau's treasury down to the rigid limit of \$100,000 in three weeks. This sounds like a strange statement. It is perfectly true. Chicago people think that they are brazen, self-assertive, energetic, tough, and whatever else they sum up in the term "hustling." If talking about themselves constitutes them hustlers, "they are those." But in no other way. They are not independent. They are as sensitive about what New-York thinks of them as the new brakeman when he meets the president of the road. Suppose they should spend their money on Mr. Grau's opera and say right out aloud that they liked it-that it was as fine as they ever saw—that it was just what they wanted! And then suppose it should come to New-York and fail! What would New-York think of Chicago's taste? Would not New-Yorkers think that Chicagoans were provincials, ready to go into ecstasies over anything that came their way? No; New-York would never know and never care what Chicago's taste was at all, but the Chfcagoans would think it did, and would suffer just as much,

But suppose Chicago refuses to pay its money for the opera and lifts its nose high into the smoke at it, and then the opera comes to New-York and succeeds? Chicago will have missed its mark again, but not so budly. For it will have the dis-tinction of rejecting what New-York accepts. Then New-York can stand at gaze and sing:

If that's not good enough for him, that's good enough for me. Why, what a very cultivated sort of youth this sort of youth must be!

Only New-York will do nothing of the kind. New-York holds the opera but as the opera. It knows when it is pleased, and it does not wait for a Chicago or a Paris or a London verdict. Mr. Grau made his mistake in going to Chicago first. New-York does not mind rehearsals. New-York does not mind performances with all the principals out as long as the subordinates are better than the principals. In short, New-York does not follow fame; it makes it. Let Mr. Grau start in New-York next year. Let New-York have all the crudeness of the company; it can stand it; it can see excellence through crudeness. Then, if he is successful here, let him go to Chicago and give exact and servile copies of the New-York performances, and Chicago will not dare to let the receipts fall below \$500,000. Let him seek fame where fame is to be found, and blind following where blind foilowing is to be found.

## FROM TENS TO BILLIONS.

NO REASON WHY EVERYBODY SHOULD NOT BE BURIED IN HIS OWN GOLD.

The New-Yorker always declines to buy a gold brick when it is offered to him; he hears with pity and contempt, which amount almost to incredulity, of a man from the interior buying one he wonders if the world will never grow one bit wiser, and he chuckles-if he is not already tired of chuckling—at the perspicacity that seems so simple a thing in himself and yet so hard for others, which makes it impossible that anybody should ever get an inch ahead of him in any finan-cial operation. The next minute his eye falls on an advertisement in a paper in which the adver tiser says: "Give me \$100 and in six months I will hand you back an independent fortune." no gold brick. This is business, because it talks about percentages, and the New-Yorker goes to the advertiser, finds that he has hired a desk for a month in a big office building, and is thereby proved to be a business man of solidity and standing, and he thereupon begs him to accept his \$100 as any investor in his senses would. The only reason why everybody does not do it is that everybody does not see the advertisement. If trustful ness is a virtue, heaven ought to come to New-York, for it would be easier than moving all New-

York to heaven.
It might be supposed that the exposure of the Franklin Syndicate would lead persons who have from \$10 to \$100 on hand to be a little more careful of it; but the managers of such investment shops do not seem to think so. Since the exposure of that swindle the papers which print advertisements of such things have been no less filled with them than usual. Eight such advertisements are before the writer at the present moment. The most interesting of them says that \$25 deposited with the advertiser will amount in three months to \$331 40, in six months to \$734 10, and in a year to \$2,174 90. It is usually supposed that more proportionately

can be done with a large sum than with a small sum, but that is not the case with this concern. For it will be noted that in the first three months in which a sum of money is left on deposit, i amounts to more than thirteen times itself, that in the next three months it only a little more than amounts to more than thirteen times itself, that in the next three months it only a little more than doubles, and that in the next six months it does not quite double. It will occur to anybody who is acute enough to invest his money in that way that the judicious course is to draw it all out after each three months and put it back again as a new deposit. Thus the sum will be multiplied by thirteen every three months, and a little calculation will assure anybody as to about how long it will take him at that rate to own the earth literally.

But it may be that the advertiser cannot handle such large sums as he will have on his hands, so it might be better for the investor to expect a little less. Suppose, for instance, that the sum invested doubles only once in three months after the first year. That would be a plitful sort of investment, truly, but suppose that was all. Then, starting with the \$2,174.50 which the advertisement promises at the end of the first year, after five years more the investor of the original \$25 would have something more than \$2,097.00,00. This is only a rough estimate and is well under the mark, but, as the reader, when he gets this, will have many times as large a fortune as anybody ever had in the world, he surely will not be particular about the few odd million dollars and cents.

The most of the other advertisements are as entertaining in their way as this one, but this is the most explicit. Along at the end comes trailing an advertisement of somebody who says that you can learn a trade in ten days which will bring you be \$25 a day for the rest of your life. But why should you bother with that? When you get your \$2.097.000,000 you will, if you are sensible, invest it in some ordinary way at about 3 per cent to save your brain from being overwhelmed by your own wealth. You will then have an assured income of over \$1.000,000 a week, and why should you work at a trade all your life, for the sake of adding \$25 a day to that?

FRENCH MEDAL FOR DR. BROOKS.

Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Dr. William R. Brooks director of Smith Observatory, has just been awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences the Grand Lalande prize for his numerous and brilliant astronomical discoveries. The prize is a gold medal worth 500 francs, or its value in gold. Besides his other discoveries, it is reported that Dr. Brooks is the discoverer of a larger number of comets than any other living astronomer in the world. THE OHIO COLLAPSE.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS ON THE DEMO.

CRATIC SIDE OF IT. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VOTE IN CUTAROGA

COUNTY-M'LEAN'S DEFEAT IN HAMILTON -A BAD YEAR FOR BOSSES, AND FOR ANTI-EXPANSION.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 26 (Special) .- If the offcial returns of this State, announced on Monday, show little rift in the clouds for Senator Hanna and Judge Nash they leave it black as night for John R. McLean. Yet there is believed to be no doubt it is the present design of Ohio's Democratic boss that the next Na-

tional ticket of his party shall read: For Presi-

dent, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska;

for Vice-President, John Roll McLean, of Ohio. All good Republicans are devoutly praying that Mr. McLean's plans for the future may not miscarry. That combination will be the salvation of Ohio Republicans, even should the President conclude to stick to the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna and carry him on his back through the Presidential campaign. Possibly, thus handicapped, the President yet feels that he can defeat anybody, but in the estimate of shrewd politicians the conditions developed by the late election in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo by no means warrant optimism of that sort. But against Bryan and McLean, whatever the conditions, he would be sure to carry the State. He would be doubly sure of it if the unexpected should happen and Bryan be discarded and McLean forced upon the ticket as the Presidential nominee.

While regarding his own wounds, Mr. Hanna may have the consolation of knowing that his heavy fall has not profited the other man. But it has nevertheless been of real benefit to the party. Never was a more subtle and effective blow struck for its purpose in the history of American politics. While retaining the prestige of victory the Ohio Republicans have deliberately set the stamp of party disapproval upon bossism without benefiting the common enemy. Nash was saved by an extraordinary division of the vote which just as emphatically set the seal of disapproval upon the Democratic candidate. One other fact is clear as sunlight. If Judge Nash had been running on his merits, without the Hanna handicap, he would have defeated McLean by 100,000 plurality.

M'LEAN AND HANNA METHODS.

The same methods which forced the nominetion of Judge Nash by the Republicans prevailed in the Zanesville convention, and may prove equally effective in the next Democratic National Convention. By the power of his newspapers and great wealth Mr. McLean forced himself upon the Democratic convention despite the bitter protests of a minority of his party, strong both in numbers and influence, But for the means employed he would never have been the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. It was speciously promised that his money alone would win the victory at the polls. At first his candidacy had a look of "grip and gather' about it. But notwithstanding his lavish use of money, the all but universal antagonism to Senator Hanna upon which to base the antiboss appeal, and the factional split among Republicans caused by the unwarranted and unnecessary fight on Bushnell, Kurtz and Mc-Kisson, McLean was snowed under by 49,000 plurality. Nevertheless, Judge Nash, the victor, was 69,761 votes in a minority of the enormous aggregate poll of 920,000. Never was there a more inauspicious con-

juncture for the Republicans. Mr. McLean was unerringly correct in one particular; there were votes enough to defeat Judge Nash and to spare. But they would not go to McLean. They would have concentrated on any other clean and acceptable Democratic candidate with a rush. Not because of any demerit on Judge Nash's part, but because of malice prepense toward Hanna. By the same token Mc-Lean was just as obnoxious to the Democratic independents and anti-boss element as Hanna to the similar Republican people. This is the fact about Mr. McLean. It is the fact about Mr. Hanna. The published analysis of the returns makes it plain. It is the verdict of all experts in Ohio politics. The 106,721 votes cast throughout the State for Sucker Rod Jones as much meant dislike of McLean as Hanna. This view is particularly emphasized by Jones's heavy vote in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo.

In short, McLean's anti-boss fight drove the independents to Jones, and his anti-imperialism lost him the rural vote, which went to Nash and gave him the election. Such consolation or hope of future political preferment as Mr. Mo-Lean may draw from the returns are the phantasmagoria of personal feeling, and little eise. There is nothing tangible in them for him, perhaps not even enough to secure him the empty nomination for Vice-President.

## AN ASTOUNDING RESULT.

The regular Republican nominee for Governor was 22,500 votes in the minority in Cuyahoga County, a Republican stronghold, and the home of Mr. Hanna. Can such an astounding result be accepted otherwise than as a deadly blow to the personal pretensions and prestige of the Senator? But in the great aggregate of 66,500 votes Mr. McLean could secure only a paltry 7.410, less by 19,775 than the vote of the obscure Democrat Chapman for Governor two years ago, and 30,132 less than Mr. Bryan's poll in Cuyahoga in 1896. To sum up, McLean's total vote in Cuyahoga County was by many thousands the smallest thrown for a Democratic candidate in twenty-five years. The Cuysho-gans dealt a heavy blow to Hanna, but a heavier to McLean.

In McLean's home county of Hamilton, where his newspaper is omnipotent, there was a Republican anti-boss fight on Cox, aside from the general autography. publican anti-boss fight on Cox, aside from the general antagonism toward Hanna. With all these favorable influences at work Mr. McLean was 10,775 votes in the minority. Nash had 6,318 fewer votes in Hamilton County than Governor Bushnell two years ago, and yet was only 1,175 votes behind his Democratic competitor. Of course, McLean's showing was far better in Hamilton than Cuyahoga, but nevertheless his vote was 3,628 less than Chapman's in 1897, and 4,824 less than Governor Campbell's ten years ago. There is no aspect in which these figures can be very comforting to the late Democratic candidate for Governor.

In Franklin County Judge Nash fared much better by comparison. He carried his home county by the largest Republican plurality thrown for a long time. McLean's vote here was again a most disappointing figure to his friends. In Lucas, another county where the Democrats are strong and oftentimes win the day, he was hopelessly behind both Nash and Jones. In the rural counties, where the Jones pull was infinitesimal, and the fight a straight one practically between the Republican and Democratic candidates, the showing made by McLean was even worse. He fell behind the Chapman vote of two years ago everywhere. Can any one read this as an indorsement of the new fangled Democratic opposition to expansion? In Franklin County Judge Nach fared much

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Oscar Hammerstein has contracted with Liebler Co., managers of Miss Viola Allen; James O'Neill, in "The Musketeers"; James A. Herne, in "Sag Harbor," and Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, in "The Greatest Thing in the World," to fill the "The Greatest Thing in the World," to fill the entire season of 1900-'01 at his new theatre, the Republic, at Seventh-ave, and Forty-secondst. Work on this new theatre will begin next week, and Mr. Hammerstein expects to see it findshed about the first week in September, when James A. Herne will play "Sag Harbor." Following this attraction, Miss Viola Allen will be seen in a new play.

Last night "The Dairy Farm" reached its fiftieth performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Souvenirs in the form of a milk can were distributed. Miss Merron's play will be continued until December 23.

Owing to the crowded Saturday matinces at the Criterion Theatre, where Miss Julia Marlowe is nlaying "Barbara Frietchie," two special day matinees will be given on December

